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FLEET SCHOOL HARTMANN.  
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official permission for raising a  
cadet corps of 100 men, which will be  
strictly limited to British subjects or  
University men and who will serve  
together as a unit.  
Training is now going forward.  
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apply at once to  
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God Save The King.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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號一零百八千七萬一第

日九十月四年卯乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1915.

二拜禮

號一月六年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

### TO ARRIVE.

June 2nd.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. KRONOS.  
June 2nd.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. CHINA.  
June 4th.—The English mail, per s.s. MALTA.

### TO DEPART.

June 1st.—Europe via Siberia, at noon, per s.s. SIBERIA.  
June 1st.—Shanghai, North China, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at noon, per s.s. SIBERIA.  
June 1st.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. LUTOW.  
June 3rd.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. FUSIMI MARU.  
June 3rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. MALTA.  
June 5th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. ORIENTAL.  
June 8th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHINA MARU.  
June 8th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHINA MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

### PORTLAND CEMENT.

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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For Particulars, apply to—  
K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... 10 "  
8.00 " to 10.00 " ... 10 "  
10.00 " to 11.00 " ... 15 "  
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. ... 15 "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " ... 10 "  
1.15 " to 1.45 " ... 15 "  
1.45 " to 2.15 " ... 10 "  
2.15 " to 5.00 " ... 15 "  
5.00 " to 8.10 " ... 10 "  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
10.0 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.  
Every Quarter-Hour.  
SUNDAYS.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " to 11.00 " ... 10 "  
11.30 " to 12.00 noon ... 15 "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... 10 "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " ... 15 "  
5.00 " to 8.00 " ... 10 "  
8.00 " to 8.10 " ... 15 "  
8.10 " to 8.15 " ... 10 "  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong 24th May, 1914. [467]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

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Width of Entrance on bottom ... 510 feet 350 feet 714 feet.  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 77 " 53 " 88 "  
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.  
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

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Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.  
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THE NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS  
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution  
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.  
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [666]

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### KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for  
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DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914.

AGENTS. [44]

## SOUTH

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TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY  
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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE  
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE  
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Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been  
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of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between  
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NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
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11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.  
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.  
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-  
chun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class  
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

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North China), all under the Company's management.

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at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.,  
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; the NORDDEUTSCH REISEBUREAU; and the  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, and  
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MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

[660]

## MAMPEI HOTEL, KARUIZAWA.

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CABLE ADD. "MAMPEI" KARUIZAWA.

Phone No. 22, KARUIZAWA.

R. SATO.

Proprietor and Manager. [618]

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, RAILWAY AND  
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, ETC.

WM. STEWART & CO.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33]

## WM. STEWART & CO.

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Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.  
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Prices and Samples on application.  
Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1468. P.O. Box No. 439  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

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Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Watkins's.  
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## HOTELS THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND  
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [619]

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FRANK L. COOKE,  
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[20]

## PEAK HOTEL.

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Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing  
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Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European  
Banquet meets Steamers.

P. O. FEUSTER,  
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Situated on the Fringe Grande facing the sea,  
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For further particulars, apply to—  
THE MANAGER.

Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.  
1st February, 1915. [37]

## THE VICTORIA HOTEL

AND  
GRILL ROOM.

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CANTON.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL  
IN CANTON.

A la Carte Grill Room.  
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Roof Garden.

Under the Management of Mr. and Mrs.  
G. E. EYLES. [466]



## ESTIMATIONS



INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS  
SOLICITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

**MOUTRIE'S.**

[31-2]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,  
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Documents translated from or into Chinese  
or Colloquial Chinese.

## NISBET DEFEATS GREEN.

LARGE CROWD WITNESS GREAT  
CONTEST.

In a contest which was full of thrills, Nisbet defeated Green yesterday in the match which virtually settled who was champion of the Colony. As the result of the play which had taken place in the match that had to be abandoned half-way through, there were many who had formed the opinion that Green's superior stamina would prove just a little too foreful for Nisbet's advantage in the fineness of the game. Yesterday's contest quickly resolved itself into a fight between strength and skill, and in the final set—the match went the whole five sets—skill won decisively. At times Green played so forcefully and well, and his remarkable back-handed strokes were gaining him so many points at what promised to be crucial periods of the game, that every one must have thought that we should have to hail a brand new champion. However, it was just at these exciting periods of the contest that Nisbet's superior skill and general tactics were called into play—with good effect, and one was bound to admire the cool and skillful manner in which he gradually pulled things around in his favour when everything seemed to be against him.

From a spectacular point of view no finer game has been seen in the Colony, the large gathering of spectators present being treated to tennis containing many of these thrilling passages which prove so exhilarating to non-participants. The loser played good sound tennis consistently, his back-handed play being again a feature. In this he was superior to his opponent, due to the fact that he can introduce much more force into his returns.

Nisbet was the player of tactics. In the first place he made Green do much the larger share of running about and whenever possible he enticed Green up to the net and then smashed with invincible success. Nisbet always gained points when he had got Green to the net, and thus it was that he was continually scheming to bring this state of affairs about.

The match opened in a most sensational manner, Green winning the first set without a game going to Nisbet. Three of the games were won after deuces, two were games fifteen, and the other was game 30. Nisbet was really nowhere in this set, and his form raised a very natural doubt.

The next set produced a great fight, and was not decided until sixteen games had been played. Nisbet won the first two games with Green at fifteen in each. Green won the next two after 40-30, after which the scoring was 3-2 (in Green's favour), 3-3, 4-3, 5-3 (in Nisbet's favour), 5-4, 5-5, 6-5, 6-6, 7-6, 7-7, 8-7, and 9-7, Nisbet winning the last two games as the result of some brilliant work. Nisbet won a love game in this strenuous set all on service, which had become exceedingly deadly. Five of the games were won after deuces.

Nisbet improved wonderfully at this period, and the next set went to him in such an easy manner—the score was 6-2—that Green's recovery in the following set was really unexpected.

Play again became very strenuous, and fortunes fluctuated to such an extent that the score eventually stood at 5-5, Green leading matters up by winning a love game. He repeated this performance in the next, and went on to win the deciding games after a deuce.

With the score reading two sets all the final set became a most nervy affair, for the spectators at last, and its progress was followed with great keenness. Those who favoured Green must have felt quite pleased when the two first games went to him, the first after two deuces and the second after the score was 40-30. Then Nisbet won a love game, Green sending two doubles into the net. Green started the next game in such a vigorous manner that the severity of the previous games seemed to have been lost upon him. He won this after 40-15. The next went to Nisbet after deuce, and Green came along to win the sixth game after 40-30, and the score stood at 4-2 in favour of Green. Nisbet was looking quite tired out at this very critical period of the match, and thus his remarkable rally and final success was all the more noteworthy. He levelled the game up by winning the next two after 40-15, and took the lead after 40-30. Both men evinced a certain amount of anxiety in the next game, but Nisbet, taking things in a remarkably cool manner, won the final game and the match merely by a process of "pat ball" which proved too much for Green—who gave Nisbet this game by sending quite a tame return a yard outside. The final scores were, 0-6, 9-7, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.

In view of the fact that the proceeds of the game are to be devoted to the Prince of Wales' Fund, the large attendance was most gratifying.

## THE CLOSED GATE.

A PEACE TIME PASSAGE THROUGH  
THE DARDANELLES.

[BY MANANDURE PICKHALL IN THE  
"EVENING STANDARD."]

Our ship was gliding on what seemed a land-locked sea between the Grecian Islands and the coast of Asia—a classic sea, the same which Jason sailed, the same whose foam gave birth to Aphrodite. The waves were blue as lapis lazuli, the sky had not a cloud, the sun-baked mountains were the colour of a lion's back. Behind us were the peaks of Mitylene and the mainland heights which guard the Gulf of Smyrna. We had passed by Tenedos, Lemnos and Imbros had been pointed out to me by a Greek sailor, and we now were heading towards what seemed another island, with design to pass between it and the coast of Asia, which here for once was flat—a wide plain with purple hills beyond it. The only other Englishman on board came up to me. I asked him the name of the island which we were approaching.

"That," he said, shading his eyes with both hands, "is a bit of the mainland of Europe, the peninsula of Gallipoli. That dismal-looking plain there is the site of Troy. We are just going to enter the Dardanelles—the Hellespont, which 'Young Leander' and Lord Byron swam. Look through my glasses. You can see the forts."

The forts were long, low structures, three-parts round, one on a promontory of the coast of Asia, the other on the point of the peninsula. Above them floated the red Turkish flag. "They don't look very deadly," was my comment. My companion laughed. He was a soldier, and enthusiastic. He said:

"These are but two of them. Altogether I should say that the defences of the Dardanelles are about the deadliest that you can find on earth. To force the passage would require not only a strong fleet, but an army of at least a million men." And he explained to me how large a compass must be fetched upon the Asiatic side in order to attack the inner forts in rear. I cannot say I clearly understood his explanations, which were technical, but he certainly impressed upon my mind the notion that we were passing through a gate which could be closed securely.

Fort after fort was passed on either bank, but the sea appeared as wide, or nearly so, as the waterways between the islands among which we had been steaming for the last two days. I had no impression of a strait until we reached the Narrows.

There the shores were rocky and at times precipitous, the stream but little wider than the Thames at Gravesend. The forts were thicker. One or two were named to us—Bakirah, Kilit-Bahr, Bokali-Kalissi. I have a memory of a village—I think Chanak—climbing upwards from the sea, with olive-trees and orchards round its little landing-stage. It was late afternoon. We passed some fisher-men in little skiffs, who shouted cheer at our ship's crew. The dark blue water lapped the rocky shores from which the scent of myrtle came up on the breeze. The straits had opened out again, with barren shores. We steamed for half an hour without spying any village till we sighted Galata upon the European side, and Laprak and Chardak on the side of Asia. The sun was setting as we dropped our anchor off Gallipoli, a many-coloured town of Japanese irregularity, seeming to watch its own reflection in the water. The breeze had fallen, and the sea was smooth as glass.

Our steamer waited only the time necessary to take in some bags of figs, and then stamed on into the Sea of Marmora. "No more forts," I remarked to my acquaintance, as, leaning on the rail, we watched the lights recede. "Just over there," he pointed to the coast of Europe—"are the lines of Bulair, as strong as Chatali. The whole peninsula is one huge fortress. Then there is the island of Marmora, nearly as tough a passage as the Dardanelles. We were passing that island about ten o'clock when we both went to bed. At half-past six next morning I was up on deck, watching the Stamboul domes and minarets grow larger every minute on the margin of the sea. Soon we were entering the Bosphorus. It took but sixteen hours, counting the two hours stoppage at Gallipoli, for a very slow-going steamer to travel from the Aegean entrance of the Dardanelles up to the Custom-house of Constantinople. I had thought it would take longer.

"Ah," said my fellow-traveller, "the gate was open. If that gate were closed, it might take several years for the little navy in the world to do this little journey."

That was some years ago. I have passed the Dardanelles since then, but without interest, not having a military enthusiast for my companion. No one at that time dreamt that the British Fleet would ever need to force the passage of the Dardanelles. And the defences have been greatly strengthened since those days. Few English people seem aware of the immense improvement the Young Turks have made in everything relating to the Turkish army since the Revolution. The German part in these improvements has been much exaggerated. Until this year broke out, the German officers in Turkey were more instructors and military advisers under Turkish rule.

The improvements I refer to are the work of the late Mahmud Shevket Pasha and of other Turks. It was the fear of Russia, not the love of Germany, which drove the Turks into their present strange predicament. They knew that they were fighting for existence, and it is probable that they will fight as they have never fought before. They have cleared away the Greek population, which might have furnished spies to an assailant from the region of the Straits. They have assembled a great army, and increased the strength of their positions even in the last few weeks. It does not need a prophet to foretell that the forcing of the passage of the Dardanelles will be the most stupendous feat of arms attempted in the present war.

## WAR HYGIENE.

## KEEPING AN ARMY FIT.

## VICTORIES OF MEDICINE.

The following article dealing with the measures taken by the Medical Service for the prevention of disease has been communicated by an "Eye-witness" present with General Headquarters.

The progress made during recent years in the application of medical science to the prevention of disease in armies has had far-reaching effects. Indeed, it is safe to say that had a war of the magnitude of the present struggle and conducted like it, under siege conditions, entailing great hardships, prolonged exposure to the most inclement weather and the billeting of large numbers of men in insanitary quarters for many months together, been undertaken by the British nation a few years ago, it would have been accompanied by an outbreak of disease which would have decimated our forces.

To some extent the very low general sick rate which has up to the present obtained in this British Army is due to the fact that during recent years both the staff and the regimental officers and men have been instructed in the elementary principles of sanitation and practised in the exercise of ordinary precautions against disease. In the main, however, it is due to the preventive measures adopted by the Medical Service.

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

These measures are of two kinds: first, those taken in order to prevent the outbreak of sickness, which consist of the paying of careful attention to water and food supplies, drainage, sanitation, and to the early diagnosis of suspicious cases; secondly, those taken in order to maintain the health of the men, which consist in the enforcement of a high standard of personal cleanliness and the early treatment of minor ailments due to exhaustion, exposure, or temporary breakdown.

In order to show to what extent modern medical science has been able to mitigate disease in warfare it is only necessary to compare the ravages of typhoid fever—the most deadly scourge to which troops are subject—during British campaigns of the past with those suffered in the present war.

In the Nile campaign of 1898, for instance, there were in eight months more cases of typhoid in two brigades than there have been up till now amongst the whole British Army engaged in the present war. And yet in the Sudan we were operating with a small, carefully selected army, in a country where the inhabitants were not infected with the disease; whereas in Flanders it is endemic amongst the civil population. In the South African War, too, 76 per cent. of the sickness was due to typhoid, which, in fact, killed a far greater number of our men than did the enemy.

## GERM CARRIERS.

The experience of the Spanish-American and South African Wars showed that the sole risk of infection does not lie in polluted water, although that is naturally a grave source of danger, but proceeds largely from the early undiagnosed cases and especially from persons who are now known as "germ carriers," that is, individuals who have had typhoid and have apparently completely recovered, but who may continue for years to carry and disseminate germs and to infect others.

It is, therefore, of supreme importance to detect cases of typhoid at an early stage, before the infection has time to spread; and in this campaign mobile bacteriological laboratories have been installed expressly for this purpose. Each laboratory consists of a motor-lorry fitted with a complete bacteriological equipment, and is in charge of a specially-trained officer, and an attendant of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

So soon as the medical authorities of a division become aware of a case of typhoid among the men, for whose health they are responsible, they call in the services of the bacteriologist; who then carries out an exhaustive examination with a view to ascertaining the source of the infection. This is frequently found to be a "carrier."

## MOBILE LABORATORIES.

In addition to the bacteriological installations, a mobile hygiene laboratory has been instituted, and others are in course of formation. They are equipped for pathological work and also the chemical and bacteriological examination of water and food, which by this means can frequently be tested and any contamination discovered at once.

But, apart from the performance of their direct functions of testing and analysis, the bacteriological and hygiene laboratories placed at the disposal of the medical authorities and Army commanders the services of trained specialists, who have studied at first hand the problems of anti-typhoid and other inoculations, who can, when necessary, prepare vaccine both for the prevention and the treatment of disease, and who are in a position to undertake the investigation of problems beyond the scope of clinical medicine or surgery.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the work that has been done and is being carried on by these specialists. For instance, one result of their researches into the treatment of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis has been to justify the hope that by the employment of meningococcus vaccine the mortality from this disease may in the future be greatly lowered.

Great, however, as have been the services rendered by these specialists in the field, and valuable as the mobile laboratories have proved themselves, it must not be forgotten that by far the most potent weapon in our armoury against typhoid fever has been forged by pathologists before the war. Inoculation is the surest defence, and to its extensive use must chiefly be attributed the low incidence of this terrible disease in the British Army.

To pathology, also, is due the great success that has attended the efforts to cope with tetanus, which cost us many valuable

lives early in the campaign. In the heavily-manured soil of France its germ thrives and persists as a resistant "spore" for a long time, and wounds contaminated with earth are therefore a source of great danger. But there is every reason to believe that the universal employment of anti-tetanic serum has played a major part in the elimination of the disease from our hospitals.

## "FROST-BITTEN" FEET.

Among the measures taken to preserve the men's health, also, must be mentioned the precautions against swelling of the feet, which was at one time during the winter one of the most serious causes of wastage. This affliction, which has been rather loosely spoken of as "frost bite," is caused by prolonged exposure to wet and cold even when the temperature has not fallen to freezing point. Units recently home from service in hot climates suffered most, as was to be expected. While it was realized that a proportion of the men subjected to having their feet and legs immersed in cold water or mud for a length of time must inevitably suffer from chilled feet, it became evident that the individual might be helped in many ways to protect himself against this condition.

To this end medical and regimental officers worked together to ensure that every preventive measure was taken by the men both before entering and after leaving the trenches. From the precautions taken by long distance swimmers and divers it was known that the application to the skin of animal fats, such as whale oil or lard, was of decided service in minimizing the evil effects of long contact with water, and accordingly large supplies of these substances were procured and issued.

Various types of waterproof boots and waders, also, were provided, and strenuous efforts were made to improve the trenches and render them as dry as possible. Much has been learnt, and the medical service is now in a position to reduce the wastage and ameliorate the suffering from this cause.

HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS  
PARA RUBBER CO. (LD.)DIVIDENDS OF 24 PER CENT.  
FOR THE YEAR.

The Ninth Annual General Meeting was held last month at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, Sir Frank Stettenham, G.C.M.G., presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that from these the shareholders would have gathered that, on the whole, everything was satisfactory, and the prospects for the current year were decidedly favourable, even though they had heard by cable of a violent wind-storm, as a result of which, according to the latest information, the company had lost 8,000 trees on Highlands and 25,000 trees at Batu Ujong. The estimated production for the current year, which had been placed at 1,240,400 lb., must therefore be reduced by 122,000 lb. It might, however, be possible to save a certain number of trees, and there was some slight consolation in the fact that the greater part of the damage was done in a field of rubber which was such an indifferent producer, but the idea of replanting it had already been suggested. The production in 1914 amounted to 1,137,558 lb., or 14,648 lb., under the estimate, but 70,442 lb., in excess of the production of the previous year. This output was obtained from about 3,670 acres in bearing. The year's production sold for the very good average price of over 2s. 3d. per lb., obtained at auction, and since the war began, by private sale. The cost of production "all in" amounted to 11.12d. per lb., and the profit earned was therefore 1s. 4.41d. per lb., against 1s. 6.02d. in 1913; when the "all in" cost was 1s. 2.24d., and the average gross sale price 2s. 8.28d.

The manufacture was up to the highest standard of the company's reputation. At the last International Rubber Exhibition they secured the gold medal for the best shipment of both sheet and crepe, the highest awards it was possible to obtain. If the staff could produce the current year's output at 11d. per lb., "all in," and if, as seemed possible, they obtained an average price of 2s. 3d. per lb., the profit for the current year should amount to about 275,000. It was proposed to plant at Midlands a further 150 acres, which would bring the total planted area up to 4,314 acres; and the Ayer Kuning fully-paid shares in the Ayer Kuning Company, which had a planted area of 2,040 acres, a large proportion of which was in bearing. With the amount brought forward and it was proposed to pay a 25d. dividend of 12 per cent., making 24 final dividend of 12 per cent., making 24 per cent. for the year; to place 25,000 to reserve, bringing it up to 255,000; and to carry forward 211,125.

Mr. Noel Trotter seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the dividend recommended was declared.

## BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES.

The Prime Minister in Parliamentary papers says the number of officers and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Naval Reserve, killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of the war to March 31, 1915, is as follows:—

OFFICERS.	
Killed	332
Wounded	61
Missing	7
Interned	41
Prisoners	11

Total

MEN.	
Killed (including 57 mercantile ratings lost in H.M.S. <i>Bayana</i> )	4,981
Wounded (including 3 interned and 50 prisoners)	640
Missing	72
Interned (exclusive of 3 wounded)	1,524
Prisoners (exclusive of 50 wounded)	924
Total	8,141



## OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 27th.  
REPRISALS.

Opinion is rapidly coming round to the idea that England should adopt the suggestion of the Breton shipowner, that for every merchant ship torpedoed, a German ship now in a British or allied port should be confiscated. The argument at first put forward against this was that Germany has a large number of British ships in her ports, but against that argument it is now urged that this circumstance should not daunt us, because in due course we will have these ports at the mercy of our fleet. The time has certainly come to carry reprisals into the enemy's quarter, for only this week an official statement from Berlin says "talk of breaches of the laws of war is beside the point."

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.  
I hear that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, has not merely failed to escape a polished rebuke for impertinence from President Wilson, but he has failed also to raise money in America to pay for goods already purchased there, in spite of extraordinary efforts to that end. The banking institutions which have been invited to participate in a German loan have declined, on the ground of the uncertainty of Germany being able to deliver gold in New York by the time the notes matured, and the consequent probability of the not having to be renewed from time to time until the end of the war or the lifting of the British blockade. However, no American institution in New York has entertained the proposal. It is understood that most of the so-called German-American international banking houses have favoured it, and may participate. But significantly enough they do not wish their names to be made public. Very different is the case with France, which has found no difficulty in opening a credit of fifty million dollars in New York, out of which payment will be made for war supplies ordered by the Republic. The arrangement is said to be much more convenient both in France and to New York than paying for the goods in cash. Since the war began the United States has made advances to European countries of \$50,000,000 dollars, nearly all of which has been spent there for foodstuffs and munitions.

## THE HEALTH OF THE Czarina.

One of the curious results of the war is the improvement in the health of the Czarina. Surprise and satisfaction are being expressed everywhere in Russian Society at the excellent condition of Her Majesty, especially in view of the strain which the war has entailed on a nervous organisation which was never strong. She has a thousand and one calls upon her time and attention, and the benefit to her health has been remarked with delight by the Czar, who feared she would break down under her manifold engagements. But all nervous tendencies seem to have vanished, and Society ladies are commenting that the active engrossment of her mind has taken her attention off matters calculated to disturb her nervous equilibrium. The real fact very likely is that nowadays, with all Russia working for the overthrow of Germany, and Poland within sight of Home Rule, the Royal Family can go about safely among their applauding subjects, and the hand of the assassin no longer looms in the Czarina's mind like a perpetual nightmare.

## PRINCESS MARY.

The eighteenth birthday of Princess Mary was to have been celebrated with befitting festivities, but the war altered all the plans of the Royal Family. Her health was drunk in temperance beverages and there was none of the dancing of which she is so fond. That will have to be postponed for the present. The Princess has a very strong will and plenty of individuality. Her mother exercises dominion over her, but her father and his entourage are more pliant in her hands. To a few friends she is a gossip, and they understand her even better than her mother does for she is more reserved when under the maternal eye. Her brothers, however, are her chief companions and she loves riding with them. When the Horse Show was on at Olympia last year she was most eager to try all the jumps, for she is a fearless rider.

## THE KING'S ABSTINENCE FROM ALCOHOL.

The King, it is said, has been considerably surprised at the few prominent peers and others who have publicly followed his lead in total abstinence from alcohol during the war. He was led to believe that there would be a tremendous revulsion if he led the way, but there had been nothing of the kind. "Wherever he visits his host has perforce to be total, but it is not

known whether the same self-denying ordinance is enforced in the servants' hall and the housekeeper's room. At the patriotic concert at the Albert Hall it was noticed that all the Royal Family looked in good health except Queen Alexandra, who has been much weakened by influenza and bronchitis. But for the war she would be ordered to take a yachting cruise. As that is out of the question, it is difficult to keep her amused, for owing to her deafness reading to her is a strain, while she cannot read for herself for a long period at a time. She detests cards, but when well enough takes to croquet, a favourite amusement of her youth.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

While home on leave the Prince of Wales gave a dinner party to some of the younger of his brother officers, and he is now, according to all who have come into contact with him, "every inch a man, without a suspicion of side."

## PRINCE "RANJI."

About the same time there came on leave Prince "Ranji," as the Jam Sahib of Nahwanagar is still known in England. He spent a week at Eastbourne, and at a recruiting meeting there he sat between the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Norfolk, and made by far the best speech of the evening. The constant manoeuvres of British airships over Eastbourne also gave him plenty of interest, accustomed though he must be to these bird-men at the front.

## CRICKET.

The mention of "Ranji" suggests cricket, a pastime that is sadly missing this year. I hear that the interval may be utilized to bring the rules of the game more into line with modern taste. Lord Hawke is to be president of the M.C.C. for the second year in succession—quite an innovation, by the way. It was, however, offered to the oldest member of the club, Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, but he declined owing to failing health.

## THE PATRIOTISM OF IRELAND.

The war has made Ireland amenable to patriotic appeals, but I am told the entry of Lord and Lady Wimborne to Dublin on the appointment of Lord Wimborne to succeed Lord Aberdeen as Lord Lieutenant, was not as successful as it might have been. Her ladyship donned for the occasion a cloak of emerald green that seemed a shade too direct a compliment to the Isle of Adoption, and as she smiled and bowed her thanks when there were no cheers to encourage her, the quick-witted bystanders of the Dublin streets made remarks that were merry but hardly respectful. However, for the first time in the memory of this generation, the Irish Guards Band has been received wherever it has gone in Ireland with tremendous enthusiasm, and Nationalist M.P.s in khaki have emphasised the change that has come over the spirit of the Hibernian dream. Nowhere more than in Ireland did the Kaiser's intelligence officers make a vast mistake.

## THE COST OF VICTORY.

When Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons the other night the facts as to the cost of a single action in this great war, he made some of us understand more clearly than ever before the magnitude of the task that we have in hand. A writer who has made a special study of the matter has since put the matter into a nutshell. He writes: "To win a mile and a half at Neuve Chapelle, 20,000 men out of 80,000 combatants were put out of action. That slight advance cost the expenditure by the Allies alone of 135,000 shells. To exert similar pressure simultaneously along the whole of the Western battle front would require 1,157,500,000 shells. To win victory at this rate would cost 510 millions of men, or 25 times the total number of the troops engaged in the war. As for the shells required, reckoning the Neuve Chapelle figures, they would amount to 2,300,000,000 and the cost would be about £4,600,000,000. If the seas were open to the Germans as they are to us, they could hold the world at bay for a generation. That is what the distinguished Berlin professors counted on. Ignoring the power of the British Fleet, they believed they could defeat the world, and that, at the worst, they could not possibly be beaten." Since Neuve Chapelle we have taken Hill 60 and demonstrated in sundry ways that the Neuve Chapelle figures were exceptional and that proportion of cost and sacrifice will not be needed to bring Prussia to her knees. We are making more and more munitions every day—almost all the textile works of Lancashire have joined the rush of output—and the Germans are showing many signs of slackening supplies of war. Lacking expensive shells they are now devising asphyxiating shells. With a rotten cause, they are now relying on stinks as part of their warfare for it

## THE GROWTH OF TRADE.

The growth of trade with neutral countries, for goods made both here and in America, has come to such a pitch that the shipping houses a day or two ago, for example, issued warnings as to the trade with Holland, for it seems fairly clear that there has been trading with Germany, in spite of many assurances to the contrary. This may have something more to do with the stoppage this week of all shipping to the Netherlands, a stoppage which among other things has prevented sundry precious members of the female sex from going to The Hague to gossip with German fraus as to the prospects of peace. Some of these same precious females are not above suspicion of German blood themselves.

## ENGLISH-BORN PRINCE IN GERMAN ARMY.

In a provincial paper the other day there appeared the following paragraph:—"Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the son of Prince and Princess Christian, who is at this moment an enemy of this country and an officer in the German army, has been put in command of a camp for captured British officers." Yesterday Mr. Edward Legg, author of works on King Edward and the Empress Eugenie, commented thus—"Assuming this to be true, one would give much to be in that camp when the English-born prince is confronted by the heroic British officers and hear what the latter have to say to the former. The *Almanach de Gothe* proves that this prince, who owes suit and service to our revered Lord, King George V., yet wears the Kaiser uniform in the field, has held a commission for several years in the German army—a fact well known to all. In July, 1907, as fully narrated in one of my Edwardian volumes, Prince Albert was a guest of the Empress Eugenie on her yacht when her Majesty received a surprise visit from the Kaiser. There was much merriment on the *Thetis* when a message arrived from the Kaiser asking 'what he should wear' when he came aboard. One of the Emperor's party—a lady of the Bonaparte family—waxed rather sarcastic at the expense of Prince Albert, son of a German prince, upon which Albert the Anglo-Prussian retorted, 'Oh! you need not be so huffy—I am not a German. I was born at Windsor and my mother is an Englishwoman.'

## ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

We are hearing many a queer romance of the war, now-a-days quite apart from the twenty thousand or so surprise packets now agitating the papers under the collective name of "the war babies." One of the queerest of these romances came to light yesterday at Preston, when a soldier was arrested for being an absentee. He was brought up in civilian dress, and explained that he was to be married in two hours to the widow of a soldier killed in the war. On this story being confirmed, the military authorities allowed the wedding to proceed, and, accompanied by an escort, the bride and bridegroom went to the church in a taxi. Then the bridegroom was released until next morning, when he was taken by the escort back to camp.

## KEEPING THE RIFLE CLEAN.

Officers back from the front say that one of the main anxieties of their lives is to make the men keep their rifle clean. The special virtue of the British soldier that has never been in danger till he sees it has its penalty in that it is hard to get him to prepare for it. One officer says he examined his men's rifles three times a day during the spells in muddy trenches. This point is now receiving the urgent attention of officers instructing the recruits of the New Army. One captain has already made a reputation by his lectures on the importance of keeping the rifle clean. "Now lads," he says, "remember your rifle is your best friend—your only friend—when you are in action. If it's not clean and won't fire, where are you? If you don't keep your rifle clean there is only one thing to do. Have you all a spare pair of bootlaces? (all soldiers have a spare pair of bootlaces). Very well, take one of your spare bootlaces, tie it to the trigger, put the muzzle to your head, pull the lace and blow off your head. That's the one thing left for you. Now then, lads, what's to be done if you hadn't cleaned your rifle and the officer comes round to inspect? The squad cries with one voice 'Bootlace, sir.'"

## UNEXPECTED MEETING IN PARIS.

One of the curiosities of the war time in France, I am told by a man just back from there, is the way prominent men are met with unexpectedly. He was going down a Paris street the other day when Lord Kitchener drove past. On another occasion he turned the corner and almost ran into Mr. Churchill, who was supposed by his countrymen to be a horse in Whitehall at the time. On the other hand, Sir John French is believed to have paid a hurried visit home a few days ago, without anyone outside his own family and a few officials being the wiser.

## THE PREVAILING HUE IN PARIS.

The same informant tells me that black is the prevailing hue in Paris. While London streets show a variety of colour, the dresses in Paris are, for the most part, all black, and in mourning, these who are not adopt the black in sympathy with those who are.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

As for the spirit of our men, it has gone out to them that Sir John French said when the German assault began—"Well, the further they come this way the harder they'll get whipped." The saying has almost become a battle cry with the British soldiers in the fighting line.

## TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE BIG DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONT THE ALLIES.

The unique geographical position of Constantinople, and the immense difficulties which the Allies will have to overcome before capturing the Turkish capital, were eloquently described by Mr. D. G. Hogarth in an address to the members of the Royal Geographical Society.

"A continuous wall," he said, "of broken shaggy heights faced Europe, approaching at either end so nearly to sea (at the southern end to a ravine lagoon) that it could hardly be turned without command of that element. At the northern extremity of this wall the hill-system bent up the coastline, while southward it developed its highest and most broken relief towards the Black Sea. This high level continued right to the mouth of the Bosphorus, fell steeply, and again sprang up steeply on the further Asiatic shore. That fact explained why no attempt had ever yet been made to rush Constantinople by landing forces on the Black Sea coast."

The unique geographical difficulties of the sea-approaches were even more notorious. Whether you attack from the Black Sea or the Mediterranean a narrow channel must be threaded, in one case 30 miles long, in the other 50. The shorter channel has been made more difficult by nature, the longer more difficult by military art.

As for the Dardanelles, all the western end of the Gallipoli peninsula was of broken, hilly character, which combined with lack of water and consequent lack of population and roads to render it an unfavourable area for military operations.

Unless the north-west corner of Asia Minor was held he found it difficult to believe that the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles could be secured, or further, that without a firm hold of the latter, as well as of the Gallipoli peninsula, a fleet could either force a passage to the Marmora or safeguard its communications when that is accomplished. The importance of land forces, sufficient to deal with 200,000 good soldiers under German leaders, could not be over-estimated.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WALKERMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADE.—A and B Companies and Section 2 of C Company will parade outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, June 4th. Dress, drill order. Recruits will parade under Sergeant Major Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on June 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Dress, drill order.

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Private H. B. Hancock to be a supernumerary 2nd-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve.

POSTING.—Private R. Sutherland to B Company Section 3.

W. L. CARTER, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## PROMOTIONS.

1.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to promote 2nd-Lieutenants R. N. Murphy and R. E. Lindsay to be Lieutenants, with effect from 25th May, 1915.

## APPOINTMENT.

2.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Sergeant Major (Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant) R. J. Stevenson to be 2nd-Lieutenant, Engineer Company, with effect from 20th May, 1915.

## TRANSFER.

3.—Corpl. F. C. Coleman, from Centre Section M.G. Co. to H.K.V.R., dated 20th May, 1915.

## DEPUTY'S SECTION.

4.—Officers, N.C.O.s, and men of this Section will return to ordinary duties with their own units, including guards, but excluding drills, on days they are not doing duty at Belcher's, commencing on 1st June.

## PARADES.

5.—Parades for to-day (Tuesday). 5 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co., 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Sergt. McCubbin will attend.

6.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Murray Parade Ground will be available for 10 p.m. drill (inspection) from 6.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co., Section Drills and Rifle exercises at Kowloon Docks. Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co., Rifle exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., Drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Company (all N.C.O.s and men not on duty at Kowloon on 31st May or 1st June), Aiming drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters.

## DETAILS.

6.—On duty at Headquarters: H.K.V.R. On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon: H.K.V.R.

AT KOWLOON (DETENTION CAMP). On duty to-night: Nos. 3 and 4 Sections Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

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**NEW CARTRIDGES.**

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET  
SHOT. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6.97 and  
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Inspection invited.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY  
For Demand Drafts on London on the day  
of or preceding the departure of the  
English Mails; also Table of the  
Yearly Approximate Average  
for 35 years,  
From 1874 to 1909.

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# INTIMATION

At the same time Captain Fraser sent out wireless calls for assistance, reporting that he was being chased by a German submarine. A British warship telegraphed back to the *Hirao*, asking her name and position. The captain thought it imprudent to give, as it would disclose to the Germans the nationality of his vessel. The engines were accordingly put to full speed, and the steamer—taking a zigzag course—put as great a distance as possible between herself and her pursuer. Fortunately, the sky suddenly became overcast, and a downpour of rain enabled the liner to disappear from view.



# THE WAR.

## BATTLE OF GALICIA.

### RUSSIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

### GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

### EVASIVE REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

### PROGRESS OF THE ITALIANS.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FURTHER BRITISH GAINS.

#### GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, May 30th.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in a *communiqué* says:—  
Since the 26th instant we have made further small gains to the east of Festubert. Otherwise all has been quiet.  
A British aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Moorslede.

#### ALL QUIET.

PARIS, May 30th.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—  
There is nothing to report.

#### FRENCH STILL PROGRESS.

PARIS, May 31st.

1.25 a.m.

To-day's *communiqué* states:—We have carried all the German trenches on the right bank of the Yser Canal, in the district of Pilleux, taking fifty prisoners and three mitrailleuses.

The artillery duel has continued north of Arras.

We attacked a German redoubt, entitled The Labyrinth, south-east of Neuville, progressed four hundred yards and took numerous prisoners.

We have also captured more trenches on the outskirts of Bois-le-Preire, taking fifty prisoners. An enemy attack at St. Schaefferlieth, in Alsace, was repulsed.

#### BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 30th.

Killed: N. Bavin, C. Twining, H. J. Walters.  
Died of wounds: C. Loxton.  
Wounded: F. A. Wilson, Artillery.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AUSTRIAN FORT DISPLAYS WHITE FLAG.

#### FIRED ON BY ANOTHER FORT.

Rome, May 31st.

2.10 a.m.

A *communiqué* says:—

In the Tyrol, on the Trentino frontier, we occupied an important position at Amaspezza, near Storo. Our artillery in the Asiago plateau destroyed an armoured fort at Luserna, which hoisted the white flag. The Austrian fort of Belvedere thereupon bombarded Luserna. Our artillery also destroyed a modern work at Cimavezza which was occupied by our infantry, who advanced and captured the village of Vezena. We occupied the Pass of Treccia and the town and valley of Cortina Damlezzo in Cadore.

The Austrians along the Friuli frontier have long been strengthening, with numerous guns, the position on the left bank of the Isonzo, commanding the fords. They also strongly hold several points on the right bank, covering the town of Garzia.

Heavy rains have transformed the rivers into torrents, but the Italians continue to advance most vigorously.

#### EN ROUTE TO TRENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ADVANCE OF THE ITALIANS.

Rome, May 30th.

A *communiqué* states:—  
The Italian advance continues. The Italian forces in the Tyrol seriously damaged two Austrian forts.

We advanced on both banks of the Adige, and firmly occupied the town of Ala, en route to Trent. Fighting took place from noon till the evening, the Italian losses being slight.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANY'S SUBMARINE PIACY.

#### REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, May 30th.

Germany, in reply to the American Note, proposes that the United States should defer definite consideration of the submarine policy until the two Governments can establish whether the *Lusitania* was a merchantman or an auxiliary cruiser, carrying Canadian troops and ammunition. The Note proceeds to argue whether the *Lusitania* carried sufficient boats.

Germany expressed her readiness to pay compensation in the cases of the *Cushing* and the *Gulf of Light*.

The Note does not mention specifically President Wilson's demands for the disavowal of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the discontinuance of the present submarine methods.

#### BLUE FUNNEL LINER'S BRILLIANT ESCAPE.

#### TWICE CHASED AND SHELLED BY SUBMARINES.

LONDON, May 30th.

The Blue Funnel liner *Pinguey*, from Batavia, with a valuable cargo on board, had splendid escapes from submarines. She was twice chased and shelled in the Channel, but managed to reach Plymouth. One of the crew was wounded.

#### STEAMER TONPEDOED OFF USHANT.

LONDON, May 30th.

The steamer *Tulloch Moor* was torpedoed off Ushant. The crew have been landed at Barry.

LONDON, May 31st.

The steamer *Glenlee*, bound for Aden, was submerged in the Channel. The crew was saved.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ALLIES BOMBARDING TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS.

ATHENS, May 31st.

The Captain of a Greek steamer reports that the Allies are bombarding the Turkish fortifications along the Asiatic coast. The British destroyed a petrol depot for German submarines.

#### TURKISH TROOPS.

#### GREEK WOMEN VICTIMS OF DISGUSTING ORGIES.

ATHENS, May 31st.

The Turks have conducted almost unparalleled excesses in the district of Aivali against the Greeks. Women and girls have been seized, and it is declared that they have been made the victims of disgusting orgies.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE BATTLE OF GALICIA.

#### OBJECT OF ENEMY'S PRODIGIOUS EFFORT.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

A *communiqué* says:—

The object of the enemy's prodigious efforts recently was the encircling of Przemyśl. The Germans after a desperate battle on the San, occupied four days in attempting to change the direction of their offensive from the north-east to the south-east. They constructed fifteen bridges from Seniawa to Jaroslav, and transferred the whole mass westward, leading to the supposition that the Germans were retreating. But then General von Mackensen began to hurl his armies against the Russian positions between the rivers Lioubatchevka and the San. Simultaneously, near Radymno, on the left bank of the San, hundreds of thousands of infantry, supported by a thousand guns, attacked us on a front of fifteen miles. Von Mackensen, indeed, was trying to repeat his manoeuvre on the front at Lodz, some months ago, but he was now using his entire army instead of isolated corps. The former were, fortunately, slower in their movements, and Mackensen's plan is still unfulfilled, though some German Regiments have already lost three-quarters of their effectives.

General Irmannof, the hero of Port Arthur, crushed the garrison at Laisacco, behind Mackensen's Army, while the Russians decimated the Austro-German Army which was endeavouring to meet Mackensen and turn Przemyśl from the south.

The enemy has lost hundreds of thousands since the 24th inst. alone, and there are other favourable signs. Nevertheless, it is yet premature to speak of the result of the battle, which has been extraordinary in its intensity.

It should be pointed out that the 3rd Caucasian Corps, which captured 7,000 prisoners, was "entirely annihilated" in Austro-German *communiqués* on the Wisloka last month.

#### GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, May 31st.

A Berlin *communiqué* makes the important admissions that the Russian surprise attack compelled the Germans to evacuate Sawdylyki, on the Dubissa, and that the Russians captured German guns. The Russians are now attacking in the regions of Jaroslav, Przemyśl, and Stry.

#### ENEMY EVACUATES RIGHT BANK OF THE SAN.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

5.35 a.m.

An official *communiqué* says:—  
The Russians are continuing to press the Germans in the region of Shavli, and captured on Friday nine guns and seven machine-guns.

The battle of Galicia continues. We compelled on Saturday the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the San to the mouth of the Lubaczewka; and in a series of counter-attacks against the main body we captured 3,000 prisoners and much booty. Stubborn fighting continues beyond the Dnieper. During a counter-attack against the enemy's advance a Russian battalion got to the enemy's rear, and captured 617 prisoners and eight machine-guns.

We took the offensive in the valley of the Dolina, and forced the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the Switz.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### "A BOND OF BLOOD."

#### ROYAL MESSAGES.

LONDON, May 31st.

King Victor Emmanuel telegraphed to King George:—"The ancient traditional friendship between the English and Italian peoples is strengthened by the bond of blood."

King George replied:—"I am deeply gratified that the two countries are closely allied in a great and noble cause and feel confident in their success."

#### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GOVERNMENT OF ALL THE TALENTS.

#### FURTHER LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, May 30th.

The appointments in the new Coalition Government include:—

#### Under-Secretaries of State:—

Home Office, Mr. W. Bruce (Labour).

War Office, Mr. H. J. Tennant (L.)

Foreign Office, Lord Robert Cecil (U.)

Colonial Office, Mr. D. Steel-Maitland (U.)

India Office, Lord Islington (L.)

Financial Secretaries:—

Admiralty, Dr. McNamara (L.)

War Office, Mr. H. W. Forster (U.)

Parliamentary Secretaries:—

Board of Trade, Mr. Pretyman (U.)

Local Government Board, Mr. Hayes Fisher (U.)

Munitions, Dr. Addison (L.)

Treasury, Mr. Gulland (L.) and Lord Edmund Talbot (U.)

Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. George Roberts (Labour).

Comptroller of the Household, Mr. Charles Roberts (L.)

The Government now consists of 25 Liberals, 18 Unionists, three Labourites, and one non-party (Lord Kitchener).

#### CO-OPERATION OF BRITISH AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Japanese Minister of Marine has telegraphed to Mr. Winston Churchill:—"The co-operation of the British and Japanese Navies owes much to your efforts."

Mr. Churchill replied that the comradeship and goodwill of the two navies would assuredly continue. He concludes:—"All goes well."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### AN APPEAL TO ENGLISH WOMEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—May I through the hospitality of your columns make an appeal to the English women of Hongkong? My subject is the mainly feminine one of fashion in dress, but the principle I wish to speak of is the wider one of good citizenship. As a general rule I think we women regard the changing fashion as a kind of game which makes our clothing more interesting; at the present time, however, the game threatens to become disastrous and there are several reasons why we ought to hold ourselves aloof. Usually a change in fashion is gradual and can be either adopted or avoided (at least for a short time) without attracting particular notice. This season, however, it is drastic; the dressmakers, finding their trades interfered with by the war, have sought to revive it by issuing a decree that every well-dressed woman should provide herself with an entirely new stock of dresses. Incidentally we are expected also to make a complete replenishment of our foot gear. There is to be no "bringing up to date" of last summer's clothes; these, if we do the dressmakers' bidding, must be discarded absolutely, while the change is to be so great that every woman who really cannot afford such extravagance must feel conspicuous and imagine herself to be what she may not be at all—dowdy. One is ready to admit that dressmakers, cloth merchants, etc., need to keep their heads above water, but in the aggregate is their need as great as that of the vast numbers who will suffer from this untimely addition to the burden of keeping up appearances? I submit that this endeavour to look prosperous and fashionable at any cost is at all times burdensome to many; to aggravate it in these days of stress and sorrow is little short of criminal.

There is another point of view—the local case. I am not defending the "hobble skirt" for that was only a freakish over-development and need not be taken seriously; on the whole it has been a relief (especially in a hot climate) to be free from the hampering weight of much unnecessary cloth. We have rejoiced too in our collarless condition, indeed some of us have had the audacity to consider ourselves the wiser sex and to look with amazement on our suffering brother, wondering why he has not the courage to reject his monstrous cylinder of linen and starch, or else the ingenuity to devise a substitute for it. But now, alas! unless we take a firm stand, that sense of superiority must yield, for we too are called upon to swathe ourselves to the ears. We are told, moreover, that we must once more hang around us masses of superfluous cloth while our ankles are to be encased in high boots. And shall we do it? Whatever may be done in London and Paris, let us exiles in the tropics resolve that we will at least be as cool as we can. And the money which we refuse to spend on "smart" discomfort can be used to clothe the naked children of Belgium.

Yours etc.,  
CITOYENNE.

#### SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, May 28th.

#### DEATH OF THE BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

The Swatow officials are in mourning

for their military chief, who died some-

what suddenly on the 21st. He came to

Swatow at a very exciting time

immediately after the Revolution when

the town was in continual uproar and

civil strife was rife. Adventurers claim-

ing to be friendly to the Republican cause

strove for position. Finally the quarrel

consisted in a contest of strength between

Hekion and Hakkas. It was at this

juncture Brigadier-General Yu arrived

at Swatow and by clever strategy pacified

the belligerents but not before he had

put one of the would-be chiefs to death.

He came vested with exceptional powers

owing to the disturbed condition of the

neighbourhood and he did not hesitate to

put his powers in force so that a super-

ficial peace had been secured. Foreigners

liked him. He was always kind and

gracious to them. The native Press

speaks somewhat restrainedly of his

success as an administrator. But the

meaning is obvious. Recently robberies

are on the increase; illegal and mis-

chievous societies are largely increased.

Many forms of illegality are indeed

very evident. The basic elements amongst

the people regarded the general as a time

server, who, in order to maintain a decent

reputation, did not care to grapple with

them seriously. So they have been going

ahead plotting mischief and largely with

impunity. He certainly dealt very

drastically with the opium growers who

shot some of his soldiers. Liu Kueh Siang

has been appointed *pro tem* in the

deceased officer's place.

#### THE "NEW WOMAN" IN CHINA.

There is much talk at present about the

wife of a high official in Peking who has

charged her husband with plotting

against the state or members of Govern-

ment. This official belongs to our neigh-

bourhood and being a man of whom his

neighbourhood is very proud the action

of the woman is deeply resented. "She

has brought disgrace on the womanhood

of China." She has the advantage of

education; she has passed through a

"Girl" School. By her conduct she has

truly given a handle to ridicule general

"education." Many of the rich will now

reject the school girl for a daughter in

law. Thus it will be because of the vicious

conduct of this wife. She is like the

woman who was recently the chief of a

gang of robbers in Ganton, who had the

audacity to blackmail her husband."

#### THE HISTORY OF THE TAIPING REBELLION.

The following item will interest some

readers: It has almost been a matter of

regret that no satisfactory record of the

interesting episode of the Taiping rebel-

lion was known to be in existence. The

item of news I refer to is the following:—

"When the King of the Celestial Kingdom

died his son Li Chiu Siang was still a

boy. He was taken and nourished by a

rich family in Tachien Thang, who saved

him in the midst of great dangers. Of all

the precious collections in the palace he

took with him but one and this contained

the account of the affairs of the Tai Ping

Celestial Kingdom prepared by the King.

This same being also wrote poems, some

of which are known to be in existence,

but we do not know that they have been

collected in book-form. Li Chiu Siang,

now an old man, has taken this precious

manuscript and has handed it over to the

Republic's historiographer." (Tai-Ping

Pau).

#### FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES.

A serious accident took place at Shang-

hang the other day. A ferryboat crowd-

ed with women and children chiefly, up-

set in midstream and over 20 men were

drowned. The bump of eventuality is

woefully lacking in Chinese! They will

not admit that a boat is in danger as long

as the gunwale is above water.

#### NEW CALENDAR DAY.

The 3rd of May is henceforth to be made

a special calendar day. For on that day

the Japanese humiliated China!





**APIER & JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

### WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.

**BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
**LANE CRAWFORD & CO.**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

### DANDRUFF ON HEAD HAIR FELL OUT

Mass of Eruption. Constant Irritation and Burning. Many Sleepless Nights. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Healed in 6 Weeks.



28, Orde Hall St., Bloomsbury, London, W. C. Eng. "The complaint first started through scurf and dandruff deposited in my hair. My head soon became a mass of sores and eruptions which was attended by constant irritation and a burning sensation. It caused my hair to fall out and meant many sleepless nights owing to a terrible itching and burning sensation. I suffered in this way for over three years and tried various remedies without success. I was then recommended to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I did. After frequently bathing my head with Cuticura Soap and then applying the Cuticura Ointment to the space of six weeks they effected a cure; they removed all the scurf and dandruff and thoroughly cleared my head of all the 'sores' and 'eruptions'." (Signed) A. Harrison, Jan. 21, 1914.

Get rid of those pimples and blackheads. Cuticura Soap and Ointment will help you when all else fails. Unsightly complexion are often a bar to social advancement and business success. Start life with a clear skin and good hair.

**Samples Free by Post**  
Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-oz. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: E. Newbery & Sons, 27, Chamberlain Sq., London.

**MARTIN'S  
APIOLASTEL  
PILLS**

A French Preparation for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary tract, such as Gleet, Catarrh, Stricture, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists.

**MARTIN'S  
APIOLASTEL  
PILLS**

**GRIMAULT'S  
SYRUP**

OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS  
WEAK LUNGS  
CATARRH  
CONSUMPTION

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 & 2**

**THERAPION**

It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists.

### FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 18th, 1914.)

#### SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour—	
(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	44.50
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.85
(b.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (8oz.)	0.35
(c.) Eagle Brand, per lb. tin	0.85
(d.) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin	0.20
3. Sugar—	
Cane (in 5 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	0.14
Granulated, per lb.	0.11
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.13
Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb.	0.12
4. Frozen Meat—	
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other goods as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and appended in red ink dated the 31st day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]	

#### 6. Market Produce—

Onions, per 100 lbs.	19
Garlic, per 100 lbs.	21
Shallots, per 100 lbs.	19
Peas, per 100 lbs.	15
Beans, per 100 lbs.	20
Lentils, per 100 lbs.	24
Chickpeas, per 100 lbs.	24
Groundnuts, per 100 lbs.	20
Almonds, per 100 lbs.	20
Pistachios, per 100 lbs.	20
Walnuts, per 100 lbs.	20
Apples, per 100 lbs.	20
Pears, per 100 lbs.	20
Oranges, per 100 lbs.	20
Lemons, per 100 lbs.	20
Limes, per 100 lbs.	20
Guavas, per 100 lbs.	20
Jackfruits, per 100 lbs.	20
Coconuts, per 100 lbs.	20
Bananas, per 100 lbs.	20
Pineapples, per 100 lbs.	20
Mangoes, per 100 lbs.	20
Avocados, per 100 lbs.	20
Guavas, per 100 lbs.	20
Jackfruits, per 100 lbs.	20
Coconuts, per 100 lbs.	20
Bananas, per 100 lbs.	20
Pineapples, per 100 lbs.	20
Mangoes, per 100 lbs.	20
Avocados, per 100 lbs.	20

[68-18]

### HIS MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE.

£100,000,000 INCOME-TAX.

Imagination was especially needed in dealing with unparalleled events, and both it and first-class ability have on this occasion been exercised by the Civil Service in connection with the war. They will be required again in greater measure than ever after the conclusion of peace, when the chaos and bad times so graphically described by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will call for remedy. We shall be faced by a new world, to be dealt with by the machinery of the old, and we can only hope that the country itself will not be able to adapt itself in time to its vast task!

One of the greatest developments due to the war is, of course, in the realm of finance. A House of Commons return has placed the capital burden of the pensions and allowances to dependents alone at some 350 millions, and it is probable that for many years to come we shall have to face an annual Budget of 300 millions. A part of this sum may have to be raised by increased customs duties and at least a third from the income-tax. Indeed, the produce of that tax this year at the rates adumbrated by Mr. Lloyd George will approach 100 millions. In July last the Government were about to appoint a committee to inquire into the whole system of income-tax assessment and collection, for the methods of a century ago (our present income-tax Acts being essentially the same as those in force during the Napoleonic Wars) have been proving unequal to the recent strain imposed upon them. By efficiency of administration they raise indeed the vast sums required, but without considerable criticism, which will swell to greater proportions after the war.

The Inland Revenue Department has to prepare itself for the execution of great reforms in the administration of the tax, and there are signs of preparations to that end. It is, indeed, fortunate that certain reforms in the staffing of the out-door offices, the necessity for which has been often mentioned in our columns, were ordered by Parliament last year and are now in course of being carried out. The raising of the additional one-third income-tax imposed in December last has been accomplished without friction, though the numerous appeals in the city of London and elsewhere must have severely tried the staff.

**LORD KITCHENER'S APPEAL.**  
Making every allowance for the importance of the part played by the Civil Service, yet, if Germany is to be beaten it will be in Flanders, and not in Whitehall. There is a danger that in considering Lord Kitchener's appeal the heads of departments may take too narrow a view of the situation, being too much influenced by the despatch of the war. It is a question whether the general staff of the army, as before the war, is a sufficient body to handle the war. It is a question whether the general staff of the army, as before the war, is a sufficient body to handle the war. It is a question whether the general staff of the army, as before the war, is a sufficient body to handle the war.

### SHIPPING IN-PORT.

STAMBERS.	CHANGING.	BRITISH.	1,305 G. Morris.
24th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.	Butterfield & Swire.		
CHANGING, British str., 1,313, Cowan, 22nd May—Hongkong 15th May, Coal.	Butterfield & Swire.		
CHANGING, Japanese str., 7,253, Wilham Woodcock Green, 20th May—San Francisco 1st May, General.	Toyoko Kien Kaisha.		
CHANGING, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 27th May—Port of Spain 26th May, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.	CHANGING, British str., 1,351, Sidford, 25th May—Mendia 25th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
CHANGING, British str., 1,520, R. Robertson, 28th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.	Butterfield & Swire.		
DAEGIN, Norwegian str., 897, A. I. Salvem, 20th May—Bangkok 20th May, Rice—Chinese.	DAEGIN, Japanese str., 6,625, S. Tokushiki, 29th May—Hampden 29th May, Rice—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.		
DOXAK, British str., 2,262, Ralley, 22nd May—Shanghai 15th May, General—Asiatic Petroleum Co.	FOOTER, Chinese str., 1,876, B. Migazoka, 20th May—Chico, General—Chinese.		
HAICHING, British str., 1,269, W. C. Passmore, 30th May—Fochow 30th May, General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.	HAICHING, British str., 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 27th May—Saigon 23rd May, Rice and General—Chinese.		
HUBSON, Japanese str., 3,799, 28th May—Moji 22nd May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	ROEZA, British str., 1,108, F. J. Pooley, 20th May—Manila 21st May—Thoresen & Co.		
KUKUSHIMA, Japanese str., 2,763, Itami, 20th May—Wakamatsu 14th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. T. Richard, 28th May—Saigon 22nd May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
KWANGSH, British str., 1,227, W. O. Jones, 30th May—Nevchewang 24th May, Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.	LUCROW, British str., 1,217, D. R. Davies, 28th May—Shanghai, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
MADANG, British str., 1,644, Alcock, 26th May—Sandakan 20th May, General—Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 24th May—Shanghai 21st May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.		
MIDDLEHAM, British str., 2,900, James Walters, 28th May—Manila 25th May, General—Dodwell & Co.	MYOGISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,702, K. Munakata, 28th May—Wakamatsu 14th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		
NAMBAHO, British str., 2,596, H. E. Nambah, 27th May—Kobe 21st May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.			

### THE MAKING OF THE TERRITORIALS.

LORD HALDANE ON KING EDWARD'S AID.

#### THE TEST OF WAR.

At a meeting, over which Lord Haldane presided, of the Royal Society of Literature, Lord Redesdale, who was a personal friend of the late King, read a paper entitled "King Edward VII.: A Memory."

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#### ROOSEVELT ON THE WAR.

"America and the World War." By Theodore Roosevelt. (London: John Murray.) 5s. net.

Those Americans even who approve of their President's refusal to take official cognisance of the moral issues raised by the war must feel grateful to have their feelings expressed by a voice so clear and ringing as Mr. Roosevelt's. He turns his thoughts, not only upon the hard facts of the struggle itself and of America's relationship with it through her signed treaties, but upon the moral issues which are being raised. There can be no two opinions upon Germany's conduct, "if there is any meaning in the words 'right' and 'wrong' in international matters." The violation of Belgium should have been met, he holds, by "the most emphatic diplomatic protest" on the part of America. But the reproach of President Wilson's inaction is increased in presence of the lawlessness which has broken practically every one of the Hague Conventions of which America had made herself a guarantor.

If, instead of observing a timid and spiritless neutrality, we had lived up to our obligations by taking action in all of these cases without regard to which Power it was that was alleged to have done wrong, we would have followed the only course which both have told for world righteousness and have served our own self-respect. If we had acted as we ought to have acted regarding Belgium we could then with a clear conscience have made effective protest regarding every other case of violation of the rights of neutrals or of offences committed by the belligerents against one another or against us in violation of the Hague Conventions. Moreover, the attitude of the Administration has not even placated the Powers it was desired to please. Thanks to its action, the United States during the last five months has gained neither the good will nor the respect of any of the combatants. On the contrary, it has steadily grown rather more disliked and rather less respected by all of them.

Mr. Roosevelt does not fail to remind his countrymen that their present attitude robs them of all future title to claim the protection of the treaties which they have in this case failed to vindicate. America, he argues, will have only herself to thank should an enemy repeat in her territory the atrocities Germany has perpetrated in Belgium.

Inasmuch as we have not made a single protest against them when other Powers have suffered, it would be both ridiculous and humiliating for us to make even the slightest appeal for assistance or to expect any assistance from any other Power if ever we in our turn suffer in like fashion. It would be purely our affair. "We would have no right to expect that other Powers would take the kind of action which we ourselves have refused to take. It would be our duty to make our own defence, and it would be folly and cowardice to make any appeal over it to other outsiders.

The most direct moral of course, for the United States is that she should look in time to her own defences (of which the author has some very scathing things to say), since treaties and international law, having no armed power behind them, are futile against wanton and criminal aggression.

#### DIAMONDS IN BORNEO.

It is strange, writes a Scudbury correspondent, that in the draft report of the 1915 Netherlands Indian estimates in the Dutch Lower Chamber the question of governmental exploitation of the diamond fields in Borneo was lightly dealt with without it having been thought necessary to obtain detailed information on the point. That diamonds have been found and can yet be found on the native diamond diggings in the Marapora, Riam Kanan and Riam Kiwa districts ever since 1891, fully half a century now. The tax is very low—£1 per month per licence—advises one the impression that the presence of the precious stone is not so favourable as to allow of either governmental or company exploitation in South-East Borneo, where no company has at the present moment any concession. The latter have, however, been granted as to whether the Government, who have for some time now conducted geological and metallurgical researches in Sumatra, Celebes, Bali and Timor, cannot do the same for Borneo.

### NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The progressive and striking increase in the cost of the Civil Service and Revenue departments during the past ten years is shown in the Treasury memorandum just issued, which makes the following comparisons:

Year.	Expenditure.
1906-1907	£28,863,577
1907-1908	50,820,603
1908-1909	53,840,580
1909-1910	51,917,880
1910-1911	55,512,561
1911-1912	70,390,450
1912-1913	78,685,524
1913-1914	81,332,231
1914-1915	82,852,555
1915-1916	90,717,292

#### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The Civil Service Commissioners announce that no open competitive examination for junior appointments (intermediate class) will be held in the summer of this year.

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### THE MAKING OF THE TERRITORIALS.

LORD HALDANE ON KING EDWARD'S AID.

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Lord Haldane said that Lord Redesdale's paper on King Edward was unique of its kind, and of great historical importance. It was his (the speaker's) privilege to be near the late King at home and abroad, and he saw him under many circumstances when it was his duty to work with him and to tender him the counsel which a Minister has to give. The relationship between them was more than that between a Sovereign and his subject. King Edward had the fullest understanding of the very great difficulties of the problem with which he was confronted at the time preceding the formation of a Territorial Army. It was with the King's full approval, and partly by his desire, that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asked him to undertake the duties of the War Office. At that time the country was very impatient in connection with the problem of Army organization, and Ministers who had to deal with the question were faced with this in front of him were those who wanted a larger Army and various things which were subject to considerable controversy. While behind him he had a body of supporters in Parliament, of great power, and great influence, who wanted none of it. The King understood the situation extraordinarily well. An exceptional force had to be organized in a new fashion—a larger Expeditionary Force than had ever been organized before—and at the same time the second line of the Army had to be organized behind that Expeditionary Force, which would be fashioned on exactly the same principles of organization, and which would be capable of tending the first line if a great national call came. The nation, in other words, had to be organized in a new fashion, and the King had to do this. It was the condition of the problem, and the King had to endure a good deal of the case. There was at the time a force in Parliament which, under certain contingencies, was dangerous to the Army, but at the same time might be its salvation. The very indifference of Parliament to the measure to be put necessary for the King's extraordinary effort. It was a more than extraordinary effort. The King was very sympathetic with his Ministers in all difficulties which at times seemed almost insuperable, and which could only be dealt with by his Majesty. He thoroughly comprehended the necessity of solving the problem. The King played his part magnificently, and there was no Minister who had greater cause to be grateful to his Sovereign than himself.

Lord Haldane referred to an incident on the Continent when the late King took his morning promenade despite a warning that his life might be in danger. "A King's life might be in danger," said the King's man only die once," was the King's reply to his Minister; and he went out.

Among recent naval promotions is that of the Duke of Westminster from temporary Lieutenant-Commander to temporary Commander in the Royal Naval Air Service.







## SIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

ATAGOSAN MARU, Japanese str., Kawamura, 20th May—Mito 24th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
BRISANSE, British str., 715, J. Selmes, 21st May—Cebu 25th May, Ballast—Osmichal & Clarke.  
CHILI, French str., 2240, Cazal, 31st May—Saigon 28th May, General—Messageries Maritimes.  
ITO MARU, Japanese str., 2,691, K. Okamoto, 31st May—Bombay 25th May, General—Order.  
KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., 2,831, K. Kurodumi, 31st May—Mojji 28th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
KOHINA MARU, Japanese str., 1,854, Yamashita, 30th May—Mojji 23rd May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
MONTON, British str., 3,955, Warrall, 30th May—Singapore 25th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
OTARU MARU, Japanese str., 2,699, Yoshida, 29th May—Mojji 23rd May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
YINGCHOW, British str., 1,910, E. L. Jones, 20th May—Shanghai 27th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
May 31st.  
KWANGHAI, British str., for Canton.  
KWANGHAI, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

May 31st.  
BENLOMOND, British str., for Japan.  
CHILI, British str., for Shanghai.  
ITO MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.  
PHONETHEUS, Not. str., for Bangkok.  
SAIGON MARU, Japanese str., for Hongkong.  
YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per *Yingchow*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. H. De Haas.  
Per *Chili*, for Hongkong from Mar-seilles, Mrs. Tourneux, from Singapore, Mr. E. S. Adley, Mr. G. O. Blacker, Rev. V. E. Hadden, Capt. José Maria López, Mr. Paul Machado, Mr. San-derfer, from Saigon, Mr. José Rodriguez.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The str. *China* sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 28th May, for Hongkong, via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Rangoon Maru*, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on 6th June.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine ports on 22nd instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about June 16th.

MERCHANT STEAMER.  
The str. *Dunera* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 28th inst., morning, and may be expected here on or about 1st June, a.m.

INDO-CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
*Laiang*, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 6th June.  
*Suising*, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 8th June.

SHIPS LINE, LIMITED.  
*Rodnorshire*, from London, is due in Hongkong 19th June.  
*Meringthorpe*, from London, is due in Hongkong 19th June.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Banca* arrived at London on the 26th May.  
The str. *Glenfret* from London is due here on Thursday, the 3rd June, evening.  
The str. *Mitaka* left Singapore for this port on the 30th instant at 9 a.m. with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 4th June, morning.

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF  
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.  
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.  
Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE ..... \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WARR, Ltd., Messrs. BROWN & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## ON SALE.

FOUR VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1914. With Index. Price \$7.50.  
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring near Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Hake Pk. 3. From Hake Pk. to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SECTION	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	1	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ALEXANDRIA VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NAGAYA	Brit. str.	1	A. B. Garwood, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	NETHERBY HALL	Brit. str.	1	Trisand	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
LONDON	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	Trisand	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd inst. at Noon.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Trisand	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst. at 1 P.M.
SEATTLE	CORDILLER	Jap. str.	1	Trisand	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 3rd inst.
VICTORIA & ALEXANDRIA VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, B.C.	HUENGO MARU	Jap. str.	1	K. Kori	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst. at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA & ALEXANDRIA VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, B.C.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Noma	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	TUSCAN PRINCE	Brit. str.	1	Noma	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd inst.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	MIDDLEHAM CASTLE	Brit. str.	1	A. Zeeber	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, B.C.	SIBERIA	Jap. str.	1	A. Zeeber	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, B.C.	CHINA	Jap. str.	1	A. G. Stevens	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, B.C.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	1	Soyeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, B.C.	KATHAYAN	Brit. str.	1	E. S. Baikie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
DELALOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	TAMGO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	1	Shane	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at 4 P.M.
JAPAN	TIPANAS	Jap. str.	1	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Dillon	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Jap. str.	1	J. Meathall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	PAOTING	Jap. str.	1	W. F. Bishard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
NEWCHWANG	LUOHOW	Jap. str.	1	C. S. Smith, R.N.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Jap. str.	1	Rhimura	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	SHINKANG	Jap. str.	1	Sponner Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Jap. str.	1	H. G. Evans, R.N.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	MAIKA	Jap. str.	1	E. J. Todd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Charbonnel	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Jap. str.	1	A. Kobayashi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KARAYAMA	Jap. str.	1	Y. Tashimoto	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LAISANG	Jap. str.	1	W. O. Pasmore	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ATATIQUE	Jap. str.	1	A. H. Stewart	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
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SHANGHAI	YUENANG	Jap. str.	1	H. Kurosumi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
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SHANGHAI	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1	D. A. Gardiner	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
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SHANGHAI	SALAMIS	Jap. str.	1	R. A. Mathews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
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SHANGHAI	MAUSANG	Jap. str.	1			

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\* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "MAUSANG" Thurs., 3rd June, Noon.  
\* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LOKSANG" Thurs., 3rd June, 7 A.M.  
\* HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ..... "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 5th June, 3 P.M.  
\* MANILA ..... "CHONGSHING" Saturday, 5th June, D'light.  
\* WHAIWEI & TIENTSIN ..... "HANGSANG" Sunday, 6th June, D'light.  
\* SHANGHAI ..... "HANGSANG" Sunday, 6th June, D'light.  
\* SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ..... "HANGSANG" Sunday, 6th June, D'light.  
\* SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ..... "HANGSANG" Sunday, 6th June, D'light.  
\* MANILA ..... "HANGSANG" Sunday, 6th June, D'light.

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The Steamers "KAMSANG" and "KONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 30 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATUNG", "KUMSANG", and "LAISANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning via Shanghai and Japan. Time occupied 8 days.  
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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.  
Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
HONGKONG, 1st June, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are dispatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking  
Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Telephone No. 215  
HONGKONG, 16th April, 1914.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.  
"SUICH" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.  
LONDON ..... "MONMOUTHSHIRE" ... End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.  
REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.  
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG, 26th May, 1915. AGENTS

25

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
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"SUICH" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.  
LONDON ..... "MONMOUTHSHIRE" ... End of June.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG, 26th May, 1915. AGENTS

24

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG, 26th May, 1915. AGENTS

24

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.  
MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons  
KOREA 13000 tons SIBERIA 13000 tons  
CHINA 13000 tons NILE 13000 tons  
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

SUBSIDIARY ..... Sailing TUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 P.M.  
CHINA (via Manila) ..... TUESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.  
MANCHURIA ..... TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 1 P.M.  
MONGOLIA ..... TUESDAY, 29th June, at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cooking which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous chef. Large motor-cars, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous outside-ship water swimming tank, flying overboard, deck games, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration  
For further information, rules, literature, schedules, etc., apply to  
R. O. MORTON, AGENT,  
KING'S BUILDINGS.  
Tel. No. 141.

18

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST ..... \$10.00  
Do. Do. Smaller Edition ..... 6.00  
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe ..... 3.50  
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1897 ..... 1.00  
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 1874, 1890 Illustrated Account ..... 0.50  
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA ..... 0.50  
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA ..... 0.50  
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually ..... 5.00  
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Lady Smith Relief Column ..... 1.00  
WARRICK EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ..... 1.00  
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS-SONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA ..... 0.25  
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA ..... 0.25

MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, paper cover ..... \$0.80  
MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, cloth cover ..... 1.25  
DOG AND GUN in New Territory ..... 1.00  
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER, a Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illus. ..... 1.75  
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound ..... 7.50  
SIXTY YEARS' ANGLICAN CHINESE CALENDAR, 1894 to 1923 ..... 2.00  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1894-1904 ..... 1.00  
BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1894-1904 ..... 1.00  
CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ..... 1.00  
PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER ..... 1.00  
" " VICTORIA ..... 1.00  
" " KOWLOON ..... 1.00  
" " PEAK ..... 0.75  
" " NEW TERRITORY ..... 0.75  
POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ..... 0.30  
MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card ..... 0.25

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POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ..... 0.30  
MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card ..... 0.25

18

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE" ..... on or about 2nd June.

For NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
S.S. "SAINT RONALD" ..... about Early in July.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [335]

For SEATTLE.  
THE Steamship  
"HUDSON MARU,"  
Sails on or about 3rd June.  
For Freight, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [008]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, Ceylon,  
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN,  
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
SAPALYA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,  
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"ORIENTAL"  
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
port for BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the  
5th June, 1915, at Noon, taking  
Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in  
connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOLDAVIA,"  
from Colombo, passengers' accommodation  
in which vessel is secured before departure  
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for  
Baly, France and London (under arrange-  
ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into  
the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to  
Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for  
London, etc., will be conveyed via Bom-  
bay and transhipped to the s.s.  
"KAISER-THINE," due in London on the  
13th July, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office  
until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The  
contents and value of all packages are  
required.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1915. [1]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.  
For BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship  
"TUSCAN PRINCE,"  
5276 tons, will be despatched as above on  
TUESDAY, 8th June.  
For Freight, etc., apply to  
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [578]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE,"  
FROM NEW YORK







## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Thursday, the 3rd inst., being a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.  
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (London 2nd ult. via Siberia)	Rangoon	2nd June.
EUROPE (London 5th ult. via Siberia)	Chenai	2nd June.
EUROPE (SINGAPORE MAIL)	Malta	4th June.
AMERICA (via China)	Rangoon Meru	9th June.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Port Bayard and Haiphong	Hongkong	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Penang	Pheumponh	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Siberia	Tuesday, 1st, 11.15 A.M. Letters ... NOON
Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Shanghai Brit. P.O. (Saturday, 6th inst.)	Haiching	Tuesday, 1st, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chinghai	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinghai	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Luchow	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 6th inst.)	Kwangtung	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Hudson Maru	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Daigi Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Namsang	Wednesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Strait and India via Calcutta	Titan	Wednesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver	Chinghai	Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo	Manning	Thursday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Pushimi Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Strait, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom	Huichow	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Wellington and Tientsin	Yingchow	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Haimun	Friday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Malta	Friday, 4th, 3.15 P.M. Letters ... 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Oriental	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M. Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 12th inst.)	Kaio Maru	Sunday, 6th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chiyo Maru	Tuesday, 8th, 1.15 A.M. Registration ... 1.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Haitan	Tuesday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin and New Guinea	Changsha	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M. Registration ... 1.15 P.M. Letters ... 2.00 P.M.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	4.00 P.M.	—
Shanghai, Amoy and Shuanghai	2.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regist. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon and Kamehuk	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

IT MUST STRIKE YOU NOW THAT "FREEZOR"

ELECTRIC FANS are

KEEP you COOL.

stock in hand of

at the lowest

cash prices.

All kinds of

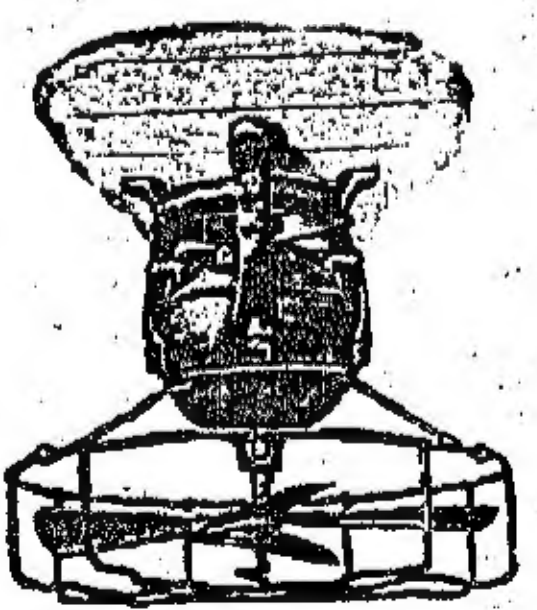
Electrical appli-

cances in stock.

Call at our Show

Rooms, 14, Des

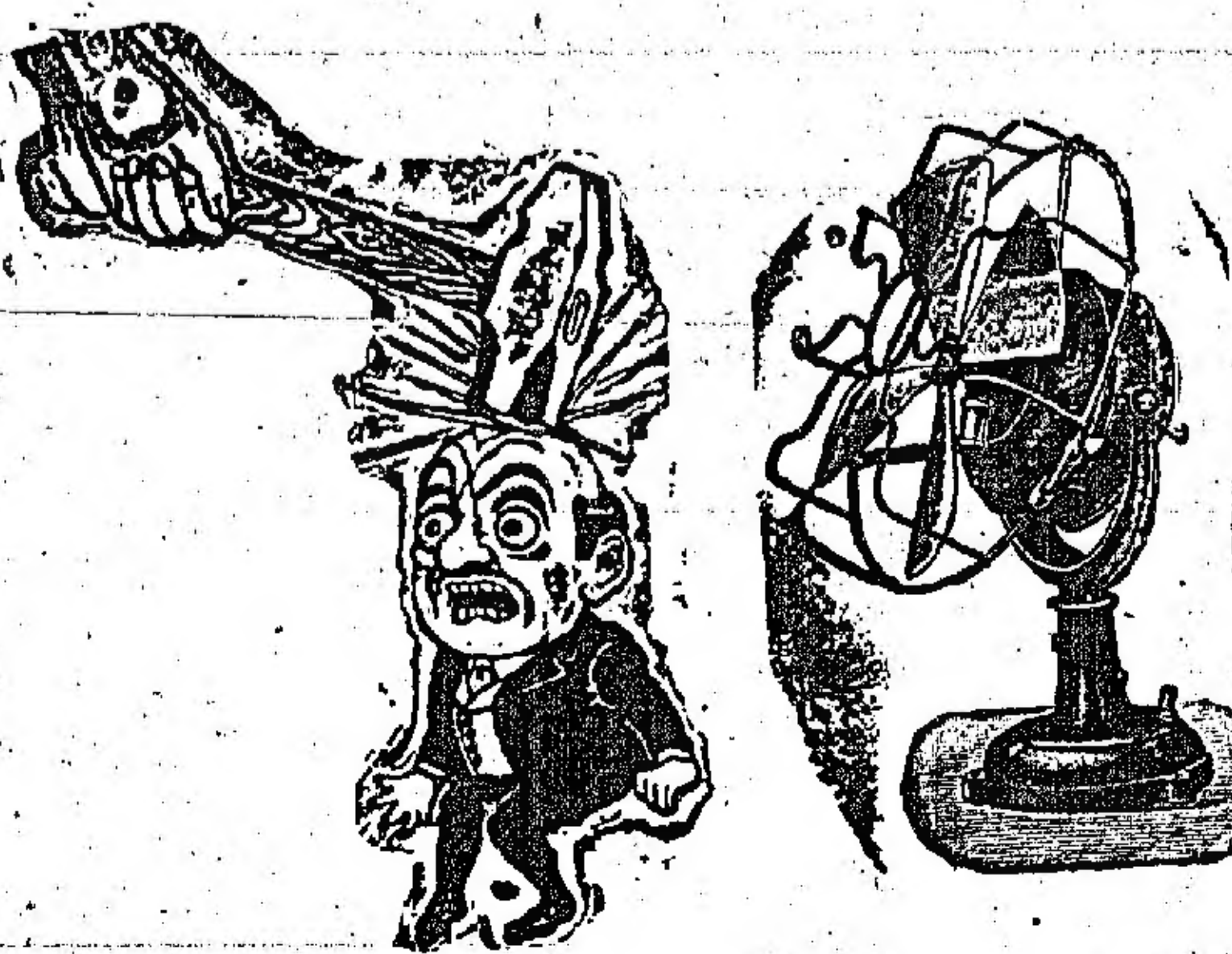
Vieux Road Centl.



NECESSITY to

We have a large

the latest models and



WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,  
14, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 31st.
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/19 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/19 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/19 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/19 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/19 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/19 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	229 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	231
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	136
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	136
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	88 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Pesos	88
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	77 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	109 1/2
ON RAIPUR—	
On demand	8 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	8 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	85 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.00 n.
GOLD LINES, 100 fine, per tael	\$37.50
SILVER, per oz.	23 1/2 d.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 31st MAY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	1800, sales	6 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	8 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	4 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	8 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
CO-OPERATIVE MILLS—					
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Kung Tik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 14	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 80	
Loan Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 88 1/2	
Booyeh Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 43 1/2	
Ewe Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 160, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
(In Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	88	\$3 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCK AND WHARF—					
H.K. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$70 1/2, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51	
Shai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 105	all	Tls. 80	
Shai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	\$6 90, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$39 1/2, div.	4 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$11 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$185	6 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$26 1/2, sales	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	\$5 1/2	
INSURANCE—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$250	\$350, buyers	5 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$131, sal. & buy.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$5	\$350, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	Tls. 170, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$225, @ Ex 73	
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$100, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H.K. & Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100, sellers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Humbly's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$30	\$40, buyers	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 106	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71, buyers	
Matschappi tot Hijn, Boeschou	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 41, sal. & buy.	
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat					
MINE—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	35/6, z. div. sal.	
Road Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	\$3 65, buyers	8 p.c.
Tromps Mines, Limited	10,000	\$1	all	32 1/2, sellers	
Park Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$8 30, z. div.	
RAFFINERY—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$11 1/2, buyers	
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$28, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$4 85, buyers	7 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$61, buyers	4 p.c.
H.K. & Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	18,000	\$15	all	\$23, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$68 1/2	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$76	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	4,047,500	\$10	all	\$37, z. div. sal.	7 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	40,000	\$25	all	\$23	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$3 40, sellers	8 1/2 p.c.
STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$6, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7 10, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

## FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTRIDE.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance,

\$12 per annum. Postage

\$3 to any part of

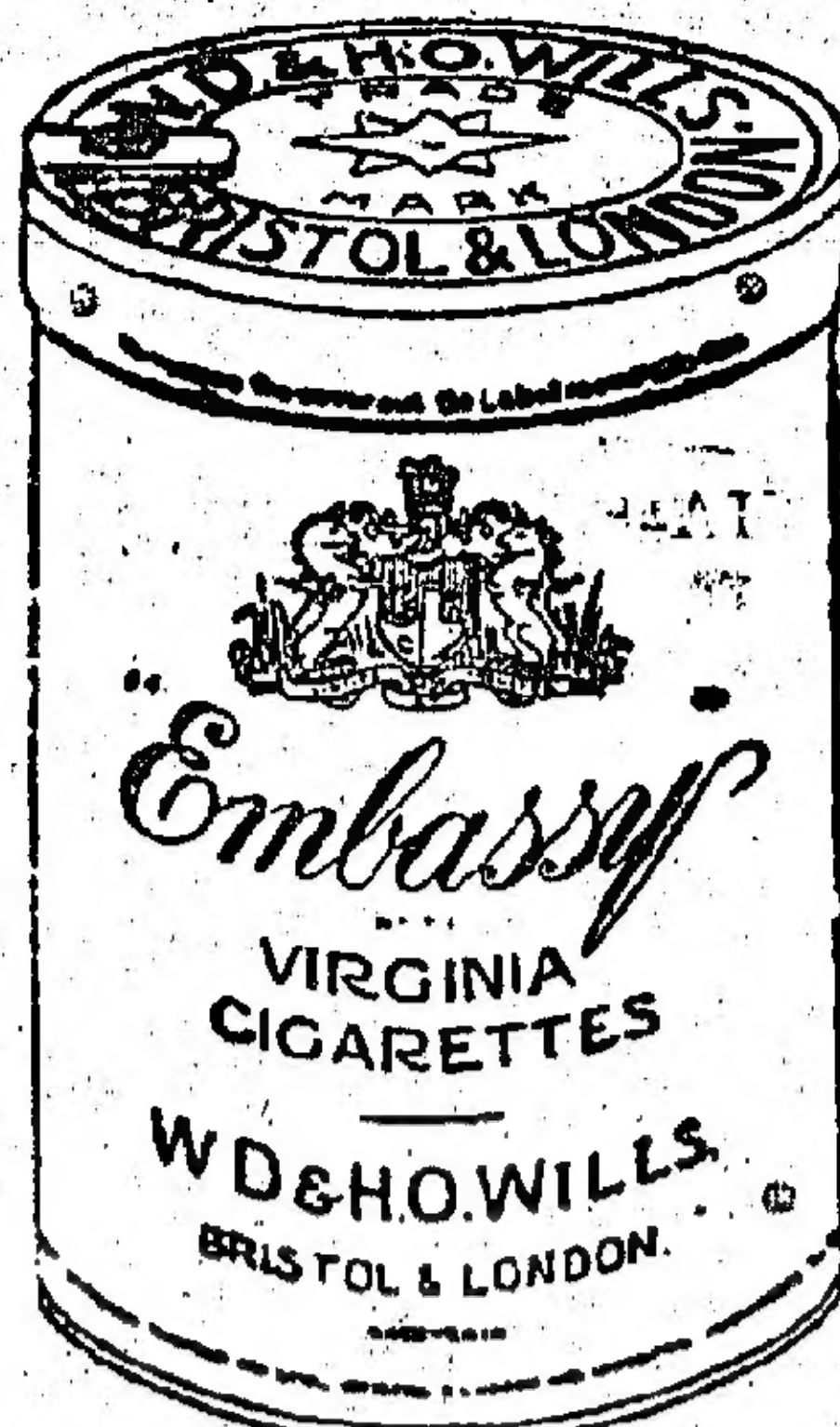
the World.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

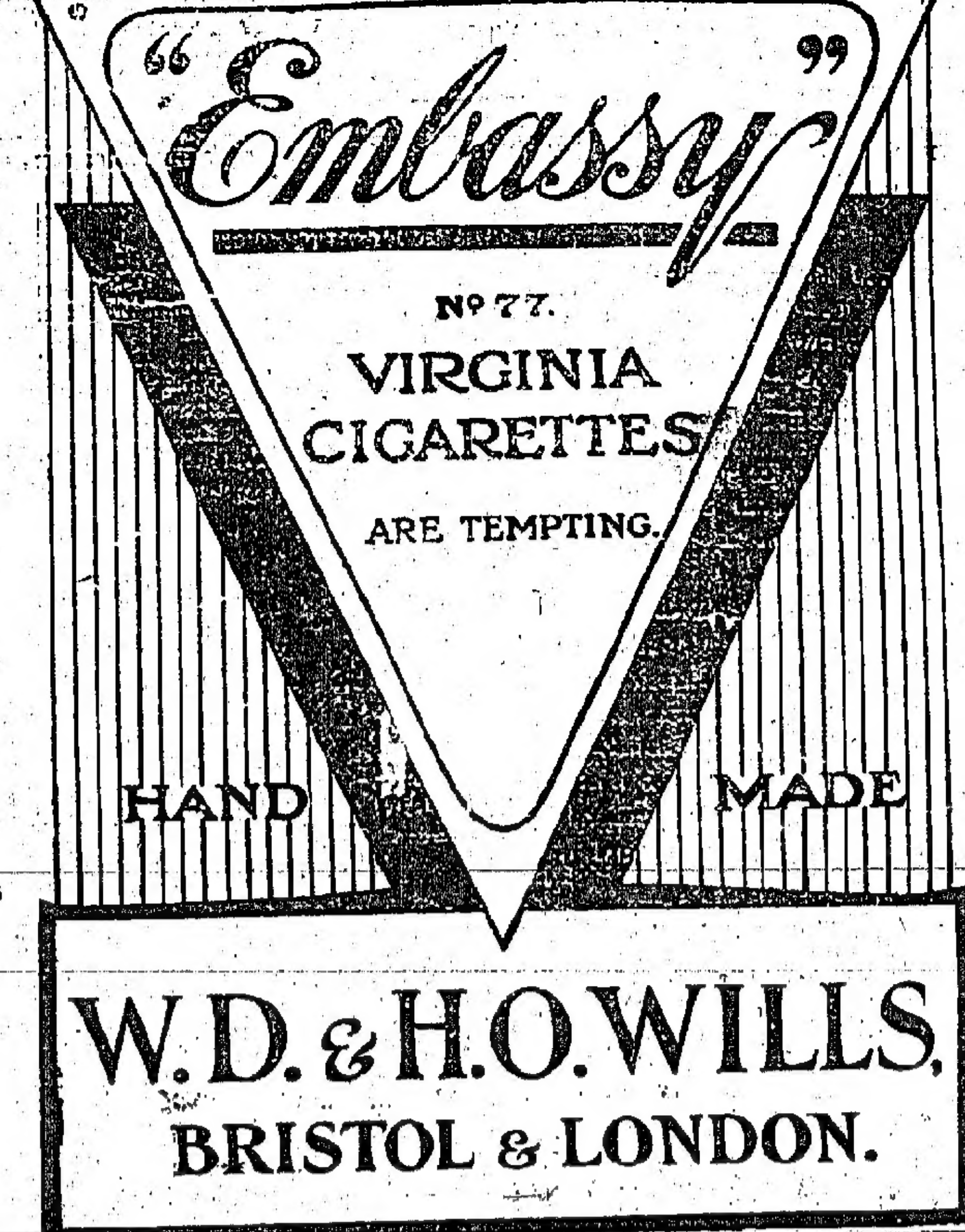
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]



"EMBASSY" Cigarettes  
Represent the Standard by which  
others are judged.

## PRICES:

50's Tin	75 CENTS.
25's	40
10's	20

BANKS  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$1,500,000 at 2/6 = \$15,000,000
Silver	\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$32,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. Mr. D. LARDALE—Chairman.  
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
E. H. DODD, Esq.  
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.  
C. S. GABRAY, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STABBS.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

## LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 1/2 " " " "  
" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital	\$1,500,000
Subscribed	\$1,125,000
Paid-up	\$625,000
Reserve Fund	\$500,000

## BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND, and

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [119]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (\$2,500,000)

Paid-up Capital, Fl. 19,907,900 (\$1,659,000)

Reserve Fund .... Fl. 7,765,500 (\$647,116)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.

SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,

No. 8, Des Vieux Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June 1914. [118]

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London Office: 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS  
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street